Adgintant General in charge of the "Roll of Honor ? department, for the following interesting historical account of the second Regiment North Carolina State troops:

HEAD QUARTERS 2D REGIMENT, ) N. C. STATE TR OPS, A. N. VA., February 2d, 1864. CAPTAIN :- In obedience to your request, I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the 2d regiment of North Carolina State Troops:

Soon after the passage of the act anthorizing the formation of two regiments of Volunteers for the war for State defence, Governor Ellis appointed Col. Charles C. Tew, Principal of of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, Colonel of the 2d regiment. His reputation as a skillful tactician, and the satisfaction which his management at Fort Macon, soon after the secession of the State, had given, rendered him very popular as a commander, and as soon as it was ascertained, that he was to take charge of the regiment, a sufficient number of companies tendered their services to fill its ranks, and were ordered to rendezvous at Garysbury, N. C., when they were organized and mustered into the service early in June 1861, by Wm. P. Byuum of Lincoln county, who was appointed Lieut. Colonel. The field organization was completed by the appointment of Wm. R. Cox of Wake county, Major, and N. Collin Hughes of Newbern was appointed Adjutant. Owing to the detention of Col. Tew upon our coast defence, the regiment was not very promptly appointed, and therefore, when an order was received on the 13 h of July, from the Adjutant General of the State, to proceed to Virginia, only four companies under Lt. Col. Bynum, were sent forward. Cars. Alsey J. Taylor's company from Nash county, not

being sufficiently advanced in drill to enter upon an active campaign, (which it was then conjectured we would have he withdrew it from the 2d, and united it with the 7.b, which was then in process of being formed. In a few days, however, the remainder of the regiment proceeded to Richmond, and reported to Beig. Gen. Winder on the 19th, but much to our regret arrived too late to be present and participate in the first battle of Manassas, which was the more regretted, as we were believed to be the first regiment enlisted for the war in the Confederacy, that completed its organization. While encamped at Garysburg, measles and mumps prevailed generally among the troops, and upon arriving at Richmond they were exposed for over twenty-four hours to a cold and drerching rain storm, which in its subsequent effects, proved more disastrous than an ordinary battle. On the 22d of July we were ordered to proceed to Fredericksburg, Virginia, near which place we remained in camp until the 23d of August. when we were moved to the Potomac river, to guard the fortifications near the mouth of Potomac creek, and protect the citizens of King George county, from marauding parties,

that occasionally landed from the enemy's gunboats. Here we were brigaded with the 1st and 3d North Carolina State Troops, 30 h Virginia and 3d Arkasas regiments, and were under the command of Brigadier General Holmes. Capt S. D. Pool's company from Carteret county, was detached at this place. Being composed chiefly of fishermen and pilots, it was urged that their information would be invaluable on the coat, and it was transferred

to Fert Macon. But the regiment was soon filled by the arrival of two fine companies; one from Wayne county, under the command of Captain G. M. Roberts, and the other from Guilford county, under Capt. John H. Morehead. The regiment while at this place was employed in strengthening the position by field works, and on active picket duty. Brig. Gen. Holmes having been promoted, Col. J. G. Walker was placed in command of the brigade and was soon after promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. Upon our army falling back from Manassas, the regiment, together with the brigade was transferred to Wayne county, North Carolina, to meet a threatened advance of the enemy from the direction of Newbern. On the 30th of April, 1862, after all apprehensions of offensive operations by the enemy in that section were allayed, we were ordered

to report to Brigadier General French at Wilmington, and were assigned to duty at Confederate Point to protect the fortifications at New Inlet.

The enemy having concentrated his forces, under McClellan, around Richmond, we were ordered to proceed to that place, where we arrived on the 17th of June and were assigned to the Brigade of Brig. Gen. Garland, D. H. Hill's Division. We were soon placed on picket near the Williamsburg road and had a severe skirmish, in which our loss was quite serious. To accommodate Regimental commanders we were now transferred to Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Auderson's Brigade. Soon commenced that brilliant series of engagements in front of the Confederate Capital, and the regiment took part in the battles of Mechaniesville, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, in which we lost about one hunderd and fitty men killed and wounded, and ameng the number were some of our most promising line officers. On the 10th of August the regiment accompanied our victorious army into Maryland, and took part in the battles of Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg. At the latter place, while reconnoitreing the position of the enemy, the gallant Colonel Tew fell, lamented by all with whom he had become intimately associated in this cruel war. He was a soldier of varied attainments, an accomplished gentleman and a warm and generous friend, and for the sacrifices which he voluntarily made for our cause, and for the service he rendered the State, both before and during the War. his name should occupy a bright page upon the "Roll of Honor." After the fall of Colonel Tew (the Lt. Colonel and Major being on sick leave) the command devolved upon the gallant Captain Howard of Wilson, who soon fell mortally wounded. During this camabout 300 men. During this campaign we to fight like demons as often as the officers were assigned to the corps of that model soldier and venerated hero, Lt. Gen. Jackson, and fellowed his victorious standard until his universally lamented death. Lt. Col. Bynum was promoted to the Colonelcy made vacant

# HE DAILY CONFEDE

CLD SERIES, ) VOL. V.

S. D. Ramseur was assigned to the command of the Brigade; but being disabled by a wound received at Malvern Hill, did not take formal command until March 1863 The enemy having concentrated his forces under Bornside opposite Fredericksburg, we left the Valley of Virginia on the 18th of November 1862. and leached Port Royal on the Rappabannock on the 29th. December 12th we marched to Fredericksburg and took part in the battle of the ensuing day, and encamped near that city during the remainder of the winter. Col. Bynum's health becoming impaired in the service, and having been elected Solicitor for the 7th circuit, he resigned his commission as Colonel in March 1863, and I was promoted to fill the vacancy. Having witnessed his coolness amid the fierce carnage of buttle, and having passed many pleasant hours with him around the bivouse fires and drawn instruction from his cultivated and original mind, we saw him depart from the regiment with a reluctance, which we know was shared by himself. The enemy having effected a crossing ten miles above the town, we marched on the 30th of April to meet him, and were engaged with his skirmishers on the 1st and 2nd, and on the 3d of May took part in storming the breastworks, and gaining the ghrious victory of Chancellorsville, and in common with the Brigade, received the thanks of the Division and corps Commanders upon the field for the part we took in the battle. The regiment's lost here was very severe. Out of the 363 muskets carried into the engagement, our killed numbered 58, wounded 171, missing 49. We moved with Ewell's corps to the Valley in June, and assisted in dislodging the enemy from Berry ville and Martinsburg; andved in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 27th, and were soon after ergaged in the battle of Gettysburg; returned to Virginia, and were encamped on the south side of the Rapid Ann river October 1st. 1863. Crossed the river in October, and pursued "the best army the world ever saw" to its fortifications at Centerville, then returne ! and camped on the south side of the Rappa-

hannock. Sinc. October we have been engaged with the enemy, and have sustained a severe loss, but an account of that action will come more appropriately in my next report. The Regimeat has been engaged in skirmishes, in which it has lost men, both from the fire of artillery and musketry; but as my object is to direct attention merely to the principal actions in which it has borne a prominent part, and not to present even a sceming culogium, I do not deem it important to enumerate them. I regret, however, that the briefness of this sketch, precludes me from referring personally to many meritorious and gallant line officers and privates, who have effered up their lives in this unrelenting harvest of death, and whose conspicuous and noble daring merits especial commendation-but that duty must be discharged by the Company commanders.

The Regiment has often been complimented, in common with other troops in this army, for its firmness and gallantry on the field, yet, our thinned ranks speak more eloquently than words of what we have suffered and endured But the same spirit that controlled our action in the beginning of this struggle, still animates

us. We are in for the war, and know that there is no retreat but "in slavery and in chains," and are resolved to lay down our arms only, when the last armed foe ceases to molest the firesides of the "Old North State."

I am, Captaia, Very Respectfully, Your ob't servant, WM. R. COX, CoL.

#### [From the New York World.] Mr. Davis' Address to His Army.

The rebel chief having, by force or a very peculiar "moral sausion," secured a renewal of the terms of service of his veteran soldiers, publishes an address to his army to counteract the discontent occasioned by his vigorous measures. The eloquent pains he is at to remove dissatisfaction proves that dissatisfaction exists. But are the facts as he states? He asserts that the Confederate soldiers whose terms were about to expire, have voluntarily re-enlisted for the war. Who believes that? Their pay is worthless; their tamilies suffering; their hopes disappointed; and it is contrary alike to probability and information that they have re-enlisted of their own free will .-They may have made a virtue of necessity; finding that they were about to be conscripted they may have submitted with the best grace possible, and have preferred the position of no ninal volunteers to that of confessed conscripts. It is notorious that the rebel armies have suffered largely from desertion. But would they desert if they were willing to serve. beyond their term? The rebel newspapers have been filled with invectives against shirkers of military duty. But to who purpose are those invectives if there is such patriotic alacrity as Mr. Davis describes and eulogizes?

But whatever may have been the motives, there can be no doubt of the fact, of the re-enlistment for the war of the veteran Southern soldiers. Their reluetance to serve, whatever it may be, does not proceed from any new-born partiality for the Union, or diminished batred of the Yankees. It is caused by the poorness of their pay, the distress of their families, the hardships and tedium of the service. Brought face to face with our armies, there can be no doubt whatever of their fighting qualities.

Whether Mr. Davis tells the strict truch about the alacrity with which his soldiers re enlist, is a question of little consequence to us. What is certain, and what it imports our authorities to lay at heart, is that he has got the soldiers, and that he holds them with a tenacious grasp. It against their will, that merely demonstrates his irresistable control over the Southern people. The essential fact for us to regard-and we know no reason to doubt that it is a factis that Davis has succeeded, by hook or by crook, in renewing the terms of his old soldiers and in filling up his armies. He has the men, and they are under the control of paign the regiment was reduced by its losses officers whose hopes and fortunes are all staked to about one hundred and fifty arms-bearing on the success of the rebellion. These remen, but, upon recrossing the Potomac we cruited armies will march wherever their went into camp at Bunker Hill, and were officers direct, will manœuvie in obedience soon recruited by the arrival of conscripts to to their commands, and may be relied on

choose to give battle. It is the business of the government to meet this state of facts by energetic and adequate measures. If it were as easy to defeat Mr. Davis' conscripts as it is to contradict his asby the death of Col. Tew, and Brig. Gen. scrtions, the coming Spring campaign would Anderson having died of the wounds not be extra formidable. But we humbly received at Sharpsburg, Brigadier General, suggest to the administration and its newsRALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24. 1864.

paper organs, that refutation of the Munchausenism and gasconade of rebei documents will not, in the slightest degree, facilita'e the defeat of the rebel armies. Our business is not with Me. Davis' logic, but with his bat-

#### [For The Confederate. Sixty-Tnird N. (. Regiment.

At a called meeting of the 63d Regiment N. C. Troops, held at their camp near Hend rson N. C., Feb. 20 h, 1864, for the purpose of giving the men of said regiment an opportunity to re-enlist for the war, Private J. K. Lassiter, of Co A, was called to the Chair, and Serg't W. L. Rese requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman briefly and appropriately stated the objects of the meeting, and on motion appointed one from each Company to draft resolutions expressive of the

sentiments of the men of the Regiment. The Committee having retired, the meeting was enthusiastically and eloquently addressed by Maj Jas. II. McNeill, privates Bethune, D. L. Ray and others. The Committee reported the following resolutions which were

unanimonsly adopted: WHEREAS, we, the enlisted men of this Rogment, in view of the cruel and unrelenting nature of the war, as waged by our foe, whose unhow object is to reduce us to a condition worse than slavery; and, as we have been greeted with the renewed avowal of our brother solders in arms, throughout the armies of

the Confederate States: Therefore-Resolved, 1st, That as a Regiment, we renew our pledge, by re-enlisting to a man for

the war. Revolved, 2nd, That we regard no man the 'soldiers friend," who by word or deed, would attempt to dsisu de others from joining us in the present struggle for our imperilled liberties. And that the recent laws passed by Congress to fill up our depleted ranks, meets our especial and heartiest approval; and that we call upon all good and loyal men embraced in such acts, to promptly come up and place themselves by our side, that we may fight

successfully the battles of our country. Resolved, 3rd, That we have an abiding confidence in our authorities, both civil and military, to conduct us safely through the trying events now upon us.

· Resolved, 4th, That, as we all cherish the love of peace, but desire it on honorable terms -that we will not tay down our arms until we secure it and the liberty which we, freemen, hold hearer than life

Resoleca, 5th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Richmond Sentinel and Confederate at Raleigh, N. C. and that other North Carolina papers be requested J. K. LASSITER, Cha'n. W. L Rose, Sect'y.

## Miscellaneous.

Scale of Provisions to be Furnished inadopted by the Executive Committee .- A LONE WOMAN to be furnished half bushel of meal and five pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in money. A woman with children to be furnished five pounds of bacon to the head and half bushel of meal for the woman and one peck for each child Ordered, that the Raleigh Standard and Confederate copy two times, and present bills to the Executive Committee. W. H. HOOD,

Drinting, Binding, Paper, etc .-- Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., had removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers, and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe

largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles: 200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.

200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL-WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF. 200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.

500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST. 500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENG

LISH AND FRENCH LETTER.

1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) 2.000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE. ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DO-

MESTIC PAPERS. 1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES. 7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink,

and almost all articles of Stationery. ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of

Blank Books. We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY. "ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTIL-LERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price \$4, one third off to the trade. IN PRESS.

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED: GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price \$5, one third off to

the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.
MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY

SCIENCE " translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.
"PHILIP." a new Novel, by Wm. H. THACKERY
(lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with
portrait of the author and other engravings. OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning

French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Socie-

ty," with several works for other Societies and Publisher s. Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military. School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,

Near So. Ca. R. R. Depot, Columbia, S. C.

#### Miscellaneous.

Office Southern Express Company, Ral. eigh, N. C., February 13, 1864. - Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the ru'es of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to off ers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN,

Office Southern Express Company, Au. gusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal no-tice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our A gent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation. Spirits. wines, or cordials will not be forwarded

by this Company except under special contract. JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag.t, Raleigh, N. C.

HOTEL FOR SALE .-- 1 OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

To the Magistrates of Wake County.--You are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Raleigh, on Saturday next (27th) to moree fully consider and arange the finances of the county. By order of the Court.
23-d5t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

ost Certificate of Stock ... The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: 1305 for \$3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. MoBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-wlm. DAVID OUTLAW.

## Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hos-pitals, N. C., Kaleigh, February 15, 1864. All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any author ity to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulara projected Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability

for furlough or discharge.
P. E. HINES, Medical Director.

Sale of Negroes.—I Shall Offer for sale for cash. EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d ist., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton. P. J. TURNBULL,

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land .-One hundred bales cotton well stored, on the Raleigh and Gaston Ralroad, 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hogsheads leaf tobacco, and 936 acres fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth in Granville county. These sales are open for 30 days. R. A. JENKINS, Williamsboro', N. C.

Feb. 48, 1864-21-d t

N. C. Bonds at Auction .- On Thursday • next, 25th inst., in front of our sales room, at 12 o'clock m., we will sell \$5000, N. C. sixes ana \$5000 N. C. 8 per cent., bonds. CREECH & LITCHFORD

For Sale .- One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent I years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t.

J. M. LITTLE,
Lexington N Lexington, N. C

Headquarters 5th N. C. Cavalry.—All Officers and men absent from this command are hereby not fied that the regiment is encamped upon the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the vicinity of Henderson, N. C. By order of LT. COL. EVANS,

Commanding 5th N. C. Cavalry. G. J. MOORE Act. Adj't. 23-1w
Greensboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Oberver copy one week and send bill to Capt. R. E. Cochrane, Q. M. 5th Cavalry at Henderson Depot.

\$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. B. N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named AN-THONY. He is about 42 years of age, plack complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and con-

finement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES. Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.-21-dtf

\$300 Reward.---Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negrees - DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them, We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32

-husband and wife. CAIN & RUFFIN. Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

ost, between Rolesville and Raleigh, on Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid it left with J. B. Neathery, at the Adjutant General's Feb. 23, 1364.-24-d3t\*

New River Oysters-Pickled.-Families can be supplied with this delicious bivalve by applying to-day at the NEW MARKET STORE, In the old State Journal building.

A negating.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864. W. W. VASS,

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864. 24 3tawdt3m

For Sale.—A Tobacco Factory, Screws, Shapes, and other necessary fixtures; also, a lot of leose Tobacco. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bear Pond, between Kittrell's and Henderson, on Friday, the 26th inst., a lot containing an acre, more or less, on which is a Tobacco Factory, with two Screws and other necessary fixtures, together with a Blacksmith and Shoemsker's Shop.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. D. C. & J. M. POOL. Kittrell's, Feb. 16, 1864.

22.400 量,例如中心是一份。25.50mm early of the gold - something to

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exscuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

VOL. I-No. 25.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale.—32 Hogsheads of Leaf To-bacco. W. H. CUNNIGGIM, 21-3t\* Exchange Hotel.

Dave n port Female College. -- Lenoir, Caldwell County, N. C.—The Spring Session will commence March 3rd, and end June 1st.

Charges per session, pay thie strictly in advance :

Tuition, regular course,

Music and use of Piano,

French, etc, extra. Washing, extra. Pupils
will furnish sheets, pillow-cases and towels, or an
extra charge will be made. They will furnish

No pains nor expense have been spared in the employment of instructors. The determination is to maintain a Female College of the first grade.

The President will, D. V., leave Charlotte and Salisbury, March 1st, in the morning, and will take charge of young ladies.

take charge of young ladiese

For further information apply to

3-mw2t

A. G. STACY, Pres.

Geen High

The Heirs of Hudson High, dee'd, and others

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of

said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Ral-

eigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's

Witness. R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Bqui-

R. G.-LEWIS, C. M. E.

Mai. and Chief Q. M.

SCOTT & JIM.

to for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the

oil preduced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil oake. W. W. PEIRCH.

Wilmington Journal, Eayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

A ttend to the Head.—Scott & Jim take great pleasure in informing the public that they have fittled up a first class BARBERS' ESTABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where

they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Cham-poon, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c. Scott having had an experiences of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give

Jim has had equal advantages in other places. The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gen-tlemen may rely upon finding this a first-class Bar-

Wanted to Hire.-A Negro Boy some

WANTED .-- A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

loves and Socks Wanted .-- I desire to

BOWARD WARREN.

Surgeon General, N. C.

purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of lileves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be

Bank of Washington-at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockhol-ders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tar-

boro' on Wednesday, Mirch 16th, proximo. A

general attendance is earnestly requested, either

in person or by proxy, as business of importance

TOTICE .- A limited number of recruits

will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Reg-

iment. The recruit must bring with him a ser-

viceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to com-

panies, &c., apply to Col Mallett. commanding

Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. W. H. CHE'K, Cond'g.
Geo. S. Dewey, Ad'jt. 1-dlm

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North

Tithes due the Confederate States are required to

be delivered not scoper than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized

County Agents, at the depets they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate

The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessers

For Hire for the Balance of the Year ...

Oxford Female College.--The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 19th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Notice.-On the First day of every

month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c.,

ed free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLS BORO' MILITARY ACADEMY...
The Sixth Academic year of this Institution
will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.

Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't. Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

\$250 Reward...Ranaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C, on the lat inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five y are of age, about five feet eight inches, high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward.

No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two bundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his ap-

prehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,

16-d6t

Grahan, N. C.

For Sale.—28 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock. W. H. JONES,

Wanted to purchase.-- A sood Piane.
Apply at this Office.

BLANKS
Executed with meatness and spatch at THI

JOBWORK .

Of all description neatly executed at this office

what were notworld on on the Right

For circulars and information apply to

house servant-would suit a hotel service.

A Boy who is an excellent cook and good

Yancevrille, N. C., Feb. 10.

Apply at this office.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

Tuition in each school \$60.

Board varies with provisions.

Piano rent \$15. No extra charges.

By the Month,

Transient, per day

Daily board de

jan 16-dly

21-d3t\*

W. N. SHELTON, General Agent for North Carolina.

J. H. MILLS,

Oxford, N. C.

Agent.

Carolina .- You are hereby notified that the

will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Court of Equity for Wake County. }

Petition for sale of land:

American Independence the 88th.

3-w6t

entire satisfaction.

thankfully receiv d.

jan 12-1 m

14-d3tawtd\*

ber shop. 18-6t\*

Board, including rooms and fuel

lights in ell cases.

### Military.

Conscript office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb.
11, 1864. The following "Notice" from
Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation
of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

NOTICE.
CONFEDERATE STATEN OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTOR,

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must is all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications. applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this autice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of COL. PRESTON, Supe [Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD. A. A. C.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Jounal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and

Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chroni-ele, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Sortherner, copy one

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, } RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864. The following circular from Bureau of of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

COL. MALLETT, Comd't Cons. for N. C. By order E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, } RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864. CIRCULAR !

TO Commandants of Converipts .- The atten-General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein se; forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,

RICEMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864. }
I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enre ment

as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided - lst. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862. fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at

THIS OPPICE.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations,
3rd, No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roil, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer

or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any com

pany except on such certificate, 111. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, andat the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith sond to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer. By Command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l. (SIGNED) Early and vigorous actions will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without de-lay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.
II. Persons presenting applications for special

exemption, with any show of merit will not be solested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable. By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON.

C. B. DUFFIELD, (SIGNED)

3 lm. A. G. .

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Jeurnal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesbero' Argus, Greensboro' Patriet, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterisn, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one

Confederate States, of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1868. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of claves employed as laborers on the lond defences near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares'

Drug Store, Market Street.

Drug Store, Market Street.

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court. FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due 

day of \_\_\_\_, 186 . (Signed in duplicate.) Witnesses :

The signatures of colored porsors should be witnessed by three witnesses.

Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES, Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Payetfeville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Com-pany of Mounted Riffemen for service in this vi-cinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conservate will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12

will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

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WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1861.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Congress having suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases, persons will be arrested for the offences set forth in the act, will be deprived of the privilege of this writ, and will be brought to trial under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The action of Congress is strictly constitutional, and violates no right of society, and no privilege of the citizen. By an ordinance of the Confederate Constitution it is expressly allowed to suspend this privilege "when in case of invasion the public safety may require it " It is an extraordinary measure, intended to prezerve the public safety in moments of critical danger. The President has no doubt, on full consultation, and on accurate information furnished to him from various portions of the Confederacy, become convinced of the necessity of this measure. He has submitted this information to Congress, and recommended this suspension -and Congress, after due deliberation, has sanctioned and approved his recom-

The people of North Carolina are no doubt indebted in a great measure to the Convention agitation in this State for this grave legislation. That agitation was fierce, vindictive and dangerous. It assailed our own Government with furious denunciation, and threatened a resistance to its authority no less than revolutionand it set about a preparation for an unconstitutional and insurrectionary movement. Congress and the President would have been untrue to the country, if they had failed to meet this emergency with proper precaution-for the movement in North Carolina had carried hope and confidence to the enemy, as their speakers and press have shown-it had cast gloom and despondency on our own people, and had oper-

The people of North Carolina, looking at it aright, will be thankful that we are saved from the threatened calamity. Indeed the agitators themselves may well regard it as a boon of mercy-unless they compel otherwise. For, (and we speak with some knowledge) if they had attempted the execution of their purpose, our soldiers in the field would never have allowed its completion-and if they had once started to suppress it, the leaders would have seen a retribution fearful to contemplate.

The question now is-as to the ulterior step. The writ will certainly be suspended What next?

Will there be arrests and trials for what is past? Of course no one can knew the President's intention. It is neither foreseen nor foreshadowed, and will not be confided, except to those who put it into execution. But we do know this: Strangely as the enemies of the President accuse him of an arbitrary and despotic inclination, the evidence discloses him as most forbearing-rather shrinking from the exercise of arbitrary power than coveting it. His whole nature is absorbed, and his whole soul engaged in the effort to wrest from the invader the independence of the nation; and his highest pleasure would be to have a united people, struggling with him in this great cause.

· Our individual opinion is, that unless the necessity be continued—the "dead past will

But the agitation MUST STOP. There must be no more appeals for Convention-openly or by secret petition. The movement has inspired distrust and alarm-anxiety and apprehen ion-has already led to violence and disorder, and is pregnant with more. Men must cease to speak in private, and the press cease to publish denunciations of the Government, which induce the soldier to abandon the cause. It they are false-hearted enough to sympathize with the foe, they must lock the secret in the most hidden recesses of their soul. Folly has long enough had sway-it must descend and give place to better and wiser sentiment and action.

The people of this community, in particular, are greatly relieved. They have had a heavy burden to endure. An arrogant and presumptuous organization has annoyed, perplexed, and insulted the peaceably disposed to the very verge of commotion. Men have been held hostages, as it were, under threatened violence.

But let all this pass. The day never yet was, when truth and justice needed to fear danger from the lawless and ill-disposed .-Let it all pass. Only let us have no more of folly. If there must needs be a political partyism, and a strife for office, let those who engage in it confine it to themselves, and se conduct it that the country be not jeopar-

"The Confederate thinks the Progress is edited by outsiders. This is a mistake."-Progress.

Will the ostensible editor of the Progress v. that he is the author of a certain editorial article in his paper of a few days since, in reoly to an able communication on the Habeas orpus? Or, will be say that the Editor of he Standard; or Doctor - anybody, no natter who, even if he be of Governor Vance's taff, has not often furnished editorial matter or the Progress? If the ostensible editor of at paper has his doubts-thinks " this is a istake," we think we can prove the facts en to his satisfaction.

The Substitute Question.

We learn from one of the Counsel engaged in the argument of this question before Chief Justice Pearson at Salisbury, that on Monday last he announced his decison, which was: hat the Act of C ngress rendering the Principals of Substitutes liable to military duty, was a breach of contract between them and the Government, and was unconstitutional and void. His attention was then called to the late act s. spending the writ of Hubeas Corpus, which reached Salisbury after his opinion was prepared; and he held that it did not apply to the Principals of Substitutes.

We learn from members of Congrets that it was so intended. Decisions upon the main point have been made in Alabama and Georgia, differing from that of Judge Peaeson, and we see from the Richmond papers that a case is now pending before the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and which will probably be decided in a day or two. We learn further, that the case in which Judge Pearson nade his decision, at his suggestion, will be removed to our Supreme Court for hearing by that Court, at next June term; and that in the meantime the parties in a large number of other cases were recognized to await and abide the decision in

the case carried up. It is hoped that other Judges in the State will adopt that course for the present, as best calculated to get a decision of the important question by our Supreme Court, and thus settle any conflict of opinion and prevent much mischief in the meantime. The enrolment is going on, and we hear that great numbers are now sueing out writs. We are not aware what course the Government will pursue under the habeas corpus act, which seems to us to cover the cases, but we hope that a stop may be put, in some way, to the sueing out of more writs, thus putting parties to great expense and creating excitement -at all events until the Government is informed of the decision and transfer of a case to the Supreme Court, and it determines what course it will feel it to be its duty to pursue.

We regreat very much that this decision has been made. We think it will be decided otherwise in the other States; and even should it be reversed by the Supreme Court of this State, it will be attended with delay and loss of men in the field, where every man is needed; unless the Government should construe the Habeas Corpus act as we do, and determine to execute it.

Anecdote and Application.

A country negro went down to Petersburg the other day, on a holiday visit, carrying a snug little amount of Confederate notes .-While there he met with a town lark who had sugar for sale, which he offered at a bargain. The credulous rustic, thinking of his wife whom he had left behind, was in for a trade. and the bargain being struck at twenty dollars, he paid down the cash and took bag and all. Lo! and behold, when he came to examine his purchase, the sugar was gone-and he had bought nothing but sand.

The parties who are carrying around petitions for a Convention, are offering for sale the sugar in the bag-they look out for purchasers in a trusting and credulous people, and many a b g has been imposed upon their unsuspecting confidence. Listen to as, friends, and learn the moral of the tale :

Examine the bag before you make the purchase-taste the contents before you give your money-scrutinize the paper before you put your name. Get some friend on whom you can rely to make the examination for you. If you don't-if you trust the seller-you will buy sand for sugar-and if you buy bags enough, you will have sand enough to bury

Funding of Confederate Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an important Circular to holders of Confederate Notes, advising them to bond them as speedily as possible. By reading the new Currency law, it will be seen that the impertant feature of the certificates for notes brought in prior to 1st of April, is that they are receivable for taxes fo, their their full amount, and not subject to tax imposed on other bonds.

The immediate effect of this law will be

that the price of everything will advance 831 per cent, until the 1st of April, and also afterwards where payment is to be made in the present treasury notes. It will, therefore, be the interest of every person to carry his notes in for certificates before the 1st of April, and thus secure the full amount of his money to pay his taxes with for the year 1864; and as the taxes for 1863 have been paid, they will furnish data by which each man can estimate his taxes for the present year. Persons using the present treasury notes after the 1st of April, will be compelled to submit to a discount to the extent of 331 per cent .as that will be the rate which they will bear to the new currency. Ample notice is given to all. But there are many persons who will hold on to those notes, hoping to use them and avoid the discount-but they will find out their misiake when the 1st of April has passed. Let all act promptly, and not wait for the rush that will be made at the Treasury towards the end of March.

Our inference is this: Every one should estimate the amount of his taxes for the year. and fund at once at least enough to meet them. And all purchasers, who can, ought to keep out of the market just now The coming demand for money, and its consequent increasing value, will kill the present panic in two or three weeks, and prices will descend. To those who desire to get high prices, the present is the opportunity. Men will regain their composure in a short time, and then they will see the folly of those who are now throwing away their

money in their anxiety to get rid of it. One word as to our future circulation .-Some are supposing that the new law gives unlimited power to make new emissions, and an. ticipate, therefore, that the coming depletion will be followed by a redundancy equal to the present. This is an error. Section 5th prohibits the issue of new notes, except to twothinds of the amennt of the old notes taken in, whether by funding or exchange. The highest limit, therefore, to which the currency can hereafter attain is two-thirds of its present magnitude. The means for carrying on the Government, if the taxes prove insufficient, are to be obtained by the sale of bonds (see sections 6 and 7) and by certificates of indebteduess, (see section 14.)

President Davis's Address to his Army, The address of President Davis to the armies of the Confederate State, has reached the United States. The World publishes the address. Its comments may be found in anoth-

The New York World is, unque stionably and by all odds, says the Richmond Enquirer. the ablest conducted news paper in the United States. It is decided in its opposition to Lincoln, but violentin its hatred of the Confederate States. It sees no patriotism in the re-enlistment of the Confederate soldiers, and will not understand the unselfish devotion that has marked the conduct of our gallant defenders. The World attributes the re-enlistment to "force." It assumes that "dissatisfaction exists," because the President is at "eloquent pains" to express the gratitude of the country for this unparalleled manifestation of patriotim on the soldiers. When the World reads and understands the recent laws passed by the Confederate Congress, perhaps it may attribute that legislation to force by the servants of the people upon their masters. A people and army that submits to be "forced" into such sacrifices must be in carnest; and nations of the world will undersand, if our enemies will not, that the people of the Confederate States will hesitate at no sacrifice of men, or money, or institutions that this war may make necessary to secure their independence of the United States. The World says the pay of the soldiers "is worthless." The Congress of the Confederate States admits the fact, and has legislated the pay out of existence and taken steps to make it valuable. The people of the Confederate States have demanded such taxation as no other people ever sustained, and the Congress has passed tax bills that fully meet the emergency. The taxes of 1863 and 1864 will reach eight hundred millions of dollars, and will be promptly paid.

The Yankee papers are boasting of their national debt, that it reaches twenty-five hundred millions, and, before the war ends. will amount to four thousand millions of dollars. The Confederate States can make no such boast; but they can present an earnest effort to pay what they owe that will most favorably -contrast with the spirit, purpose and object of the two people. Our currency had become so redundant that it was almost worthless, but the funding act will restore the currency. The laws just passed by. Congress attest the purpose and determination of the people. The enemy may misrepresent them as the last efforts of " despotism," but as long as the "tyrant" Davis is sustained by such evidence of popular spirit and purpose, he will be regarded as the best supported despot the world has ever seen.

If the World cannot understand or comprehend the motives of the re enlistments, there is one fact which it has the candor to admit, and that is, that President Davis, "by hook or by crook," has got the men that will "fig t like devils" under his officers. And this is the fact of greatest importance. The W rld calls the attention of the United States authorities to this great fact, and we-hope and expect Mr. Davis and his officers to make this fact still more apparent to the enemy by such use of the men as shall speedily teach our foes the folly of continuing a war which is supported by such evidences of unyielding determination ou the part of our people.

We never expected the World to do justice to the patriotism of its enemies, but we did not suppose that it would stultify itself by such remarks as those copied by us today. It may mislead and deceive its people about the patriotism and zeal of its own pensioned soldie.y; but to assert that our money is worthless, that our soldiers are deserting, that the " rebellion " is on the wane, and yet admit the fact that President Davis has secured for the war the veteran soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States, are inconsistencies that will not long deceive its readers.

It is by such acts, not promises, that our enemy will learn that its work of conquest and subjugation has scarcely begun; that our people have at last brought all their onergies to the service of the country, and that no idea of surrender or submission is or can ever be entertained by the people of the Confederate States.

THE PROGRESS .- This piratical craft, sailing under the false colors of neutrality but all the time bearing the black flag of sedition and treason, has hauled down the skull and cross bones which floated from its mast head, and it has unfurled the white flag of peace and innocence. A short time since, the far famed brigand, "The Pirate of the Gulf," never walked a deck with more mercilessness than did the commander of the Progress. No pot valiant knight ever boasted more blusteringly than he, of "blood flowing down our treets," or of hanging men up to lamp posts, Now, he is harmleseness itself-whimpere like a whipped school boy, and begs-for quartora. Well, circumstances do alter cases wondrously, sometimes.

Ehe Lynchburg Republican announces the death of W. G. Brownlow, in Knoxville, a roling Providence should be cultivated.

few days ago. Too good to be true.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS To the People of the Confederate States.

General Robert E. Lee, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject He does not paint too strongly the slavery." purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in cermin districts, is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and woman should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest. The fate of Ireland at the period of its conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreshadows what would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the execution of the "rebel leaders." The heroes of our contest would be required to lay down their proud ensigns, on which are recorded the battle-fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower their heads in bumiliation and dishanor, and pass under the voke of abolition misrule and tyranny.

A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spies and informers; star chamber courts, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; the suppression of free speech; the deprivation of arms and tranchises; and the ever present sense of inferiority, would make our condition abject a d miserable beyond what freemen can imagine. Subjugation involves everything that the torturing malice and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationality the equalization of whites and blacks, the obliteration of State ines, degradation to colonial .vassalage and the reduction of many of our citizens to dreary, hopeless remediless bondage. A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city .--Judges, like Busteed, would hold our courts, protected by Yankee soldiers Churches would be filled by Yankee or tory preachers. Every office would be bestowed on aliens. Absenteeism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into a lower a oyss of degradation, we would be made the laves of our slaves, hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indellibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority. The past or foreign countries need not be sought into to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subjugation would entail. Baltimore. St. Louis, Nashville, Kuoxville, New Orleans, licksburg, Hantsville, Norfolk, Newbern. Lousisville and Fredericksburg are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of Yankee domination.

The sad story of the wrongs and indignities endured by those States which have been in the complete or partial possession the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequence of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is today a smoking ruin, and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties and barbarism. The minions of tyranny consume her substance, plunder her citizens, and destroy, her peace. The sacred rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood of her chi'dren, her mai ens and her old men, is made to flow, out of mere wantonness and recklessness. No whispers of freedom go unpunished, and the very instincts of self-preservation are outlawed. The worship of God and the rates of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. These facts are attested by many, witnesses and it is but a just tribute to that noble and chivalrous people, that, amid barbarities almost upparalleled, they still maintaintain a proud and defiant

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no secarity for individual rights of personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arrested and imprisoned without process of law or assignment of cause, and the whole land groaneth under the oppression of a mercil ss

In Kentucky, the ballot-box has been overbrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexatious annoyances harrass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the uprising of the noble patriots of the dark and bloody ground." . Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter and better day, reach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrates human beroism and self-denying patrsotism, although the tempest of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her old homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle ground for the rude shocks of contending hosts, and them divided, with hireling parasites mockingly claming jurisdiction and authority, the Old Dominion still stands with proud erest and defiant mien, ready to tramp beneath her heel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her Sic Semper Tyrannis, the "proudest metto that ever blaned on a nation's shield or a Warrior's arms." To prevent such effects, our people are now

prosecuting this struggle. It is no mere war of calculation, no contest for any peculiar kind of property, no barter of precious blood for filthy ucre. Everything involved in manhood, civilization, religion, law, property, country, home, is at stake. We fight not for plunder, spoils, pillage, territorial conquests. The Government tempts by no prizes of "beauty or booty," to be drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to preserve civil freedom, honor, equality, firesides; and blood is well shed for our family, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, for our God." Burke said, "a State, resolved to hazard its existence rather than aband in its object, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield, rather than to carry its resistance beyond a certain point." It is better to be conquered by any other nation than by the United States. It is better to be a dependency of any other power than of that. By the condition of its existence and essential constitution, as now governed, it must be in perpetual hostility to us. As the Spanish invader burned his ships to make retreat impossible, so we cannot afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more dangerous than advace. Behind us, are inferiority and degradation. Before us is

everything enticing to a patriot. Uur bitter and implacable fees are preparing vigorously for the coming campaign.-Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people should respond to the laws, which the circumstances de nands. Every one capable of bearing arms, should be connected with some efficient military organization. The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and crothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all-wise and over-

The history of the past three years has much

(Concluded.)

to animate us to renewed effort, and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and hodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous nerising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism, again and again have our brave soldiers with the aid of Heaver, baffled the coffrts of our foes.

It is in no arrogant spirit, that we refer to uccesses that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and s'ary- and we cannot fail to disceru in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that Being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come ' Let us, then, looking upon the the bodies of our loved and honored dead catch inspiration from their exan ple, and gather renewed confidence and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, though it leads through tears and suffering

We have no alternative but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of onr wives, the future of our childen, the preservation of our land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read, both in the threats of our enemies and the act- of oppression, we have alluded to in this address,

The situation is grave, but furnishes no just excuse for despondence. Instead of harsh criticism of the Government and our generals; instead of bewailing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful, hun:bly and profoundly, to a benigant Providence for the results that have rewarded our labors. Remembering the disproportion in copulation, in military and neval resources, and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, our accomplishments have surpassed those recorded of any people in the world. This is no reason for hopelessness or fear. Since the outbreak of the was, the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi river, and fragments of her territ ry, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn unquenchably in the breasts of those who are subject to foreign domination. We yet have in our uninterupted control a teritory, which, according to past progress, will require the enemy ten years to overrun. The enemy is not free from difficulties. With

an enormous debt the financial convulsion, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and abundant harvests in Europe, will hasten what was otherwise inevitable. Many sagacious persons at the North, discover in the usurpations of their Government. the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an loval American merchants. Dana at the same end. Others look with alarm on the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by Abraham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons th bitterness of the slavery which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. Brave and earnest men at the North bave spoken out against the usurpation and cruelties daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction which now rules the North, may open the way to peaceful negotiation, and a cessation of this bloody and unne-

In conclusion, we exhort our fellow-cit zens to be of good-cheer and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the schoolmasters that lead nations to self-reliance and independence. These diciplinary providences but mature and develop and solidify our people. We beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armies. Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel foe. We sheuld not despond. We should be self derying. We should labor to extend to the atmost, the productive resources of the country, We should economize. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all, a generous and hearty co-operation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil or military, in the performance of their duty.

Moral aid has the " power of the incommunicable," and, by united efforts, by an allcomprehending and self-sacrificing patriotism. we can with the blessings of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto, the Lord has interposed graciously to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent this great multitude which come against us, from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit.

T. J. SEMMES, J. L. ORM, A. E. MAXWELL, Committee on the part of Senate. J. W. CLAPP. J. L. M. CURRY. JULIAN HARTRIDGE, JOHN GOODE, JR.

Committee of House of Representatives.

W. N. H. SMITH, .

This Addre s was adopted by a unanimous vote of Congress, and was signed by every. member present.]

North Carolina, | Court of Equity, Fall WARREN COUNTY. Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, John H. Murphy and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams.

Benjamin A. Lavender, Wm. Teel and Florence his wife, Benj. A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Bod-die, Joel Lupton and James White. In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., as to the non-resident defendants, to wit: Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and Jame White, for six weeks, notifying them of the filing

of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Morday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1864, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as contessed, and heard exparts as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of seid Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Mon-day after the fourth Monday of September, 1863. C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w. North Carolina, ) Superior Court of Law,

WARREN COUNTY. Fall Term, 1863.

John V. Cawthorn, Executor of Henry Cawthorn. David Bowden-Original attachment levied on

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's

recovery.

Witness, Benjamin E. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office in Warrenton, the third Menday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

BENJ. E. COOK, C. S. C. Issued 13th day of February, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Theasuer, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

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ATLANTA, Feb. 22. Advices from Dalton report all quiet in front The 20th Alabama, Col. Dedman, and the 31st Alabama, Col. Handley of Stevenson's Division. have re-enlisted for the war. Cicero Norman. who robbed the Express at Fort Valley of \$25000. has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. From Florida.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22. The following official dispatch has been received here from Lake City, Florida, dated the 20th, to Gen. Jordan :

" I met the enemy in force to-day under General Seymour and defeated him with great loss. I captured five pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms. I hold possession of the battle field and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit-don't know the precise number of prisoners, as they are being brought in: constantly. My total loss will not exceed 200 killed and wounded. Among them I mourn many brave officers and men."

Gen. Colquitt and Col. Harris, and officers and men of the Georgia and Florida troops engaged, behaved with great gallantry and deserve mythanks and the thanks of the Commanding Gen-

Jos. FINNAGAN." The enemy celebrdted Washington's birth-day with all colors flying on the fleet at Charleston, and a national salute at sunrise, noon and sunset. The Ironsides participated. Our batteries cpened and silenced a thirty-pounder Parrott at Gregg. The shelling of the city continues slightly.

From Mexico and Texas.

Houston, Jan. 21, via Mobile, Feb. 22 FROM MEXICO. — The emeute that was commenced in Matamoras by Cobes and Cortinas, on the arrival of bonds at Brownsville, is still flourishing. After Corbes was killed Zeina was invited to be Governor. He accepted and Cortina still holds the reins as the power behind the throne. Reines is outside of Matamoras, occasionally attacking the insurrectionary bands. Several skirmishes. executions, &c., have taken place, but they are of little importance. On the 23d Zerna made a forced loan of sixty thousand on the merchants of Matamoras. General Dana who had command of of the Yankee troops at Brownsville, notified him at once o forego his levy so far as it concerned time seized the ferries and turned his guns towards Matamoras Zerna yielded and notified him that if there was any more trouble he would take possession of Matamsras and maintain order.

The Northern States of Mexico are filled with Yankee agents, who are charged by Mr. Seward. first to ferment disturbances with the Confederates, and secondly to persuade the Mexicans to unite in the Northern States from Tamaulipas to Syraloa against the French. They offer them any amount of arms they may need and also to lace a force of sixty thousand Yankees on the Rio Grande to help

Juarez was at last accounts fleeing from San Luis Potosi and making his way towards Monterey. Vielauri, who is Gavernor of Nuva Leon, and Perhaps the most influential men in Northern Mexico, refuses to receive him as President. Vielauri is said to lean quite strongly to the imperialists and is withal friendly to our Cor. fe deracy.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The Yankees have fortified Brownsville with a circle of redoubts, extending quite around the town, from the river above to the river below .--They have also built strong works at Point Isa bel and Brazos Santiago. At these latter points they have mounted heavy guas. They evidently expect to fight somebody besides Confederates

The Yankees have enlisted about a thousand Mexicans since they have been on the Rio Grande -most of them have en'isted with the hope of booty. On the 23d ult, about three hundred of them attacked King's Ranche of Neucces county, which had been taken there for safety. . The present Yankee force at Brownsville is about five thousand men; they have also about seven thousand men at Indianola, to which point the fire on Matagorda Peninsula has mostly been removed. They have visited Lavaca once and remained a few hours. The only damage done was completely gutting the house of that sterling patriot, Capt. D. Bradbury. They seem to have abandoned the on to Houston by way of the beach, and now threaten to movo on San Antonio.

The Savacca and Victoria R. R., has been de. stroyed by Gen. Magruder. Hen. Solomon Bertrand, of Arkansas, died near

this city (Houston) a few days since. Gen. Whitefield left here yesterday, en route to The report of the Secretary of the Navy of the

capture of the Harriet Lane, excites much just indignation, that so gallant an affair should be so

Gen. Magruder is here and in good spirits. Nothing has transpired along the lines worthy of especial note, for the last ten days. The enemy shell the beach every day, trying to disperse parties of Confederates.

[\*So reads the despatch .- EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

From Richmond, Abroad and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23. Baker's Confederate Coffee Factory on Cary St., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at \$10,000, including building.

The Baltimore American of the 18th has been received. It has a telegram from San Francisco, which states that news had been received by an arrival from Japan, that the Privateer Alabama was hemmed in at Port Amoy, China, by the

United States vessels Wyoming and Jamestown. The Palace of the Tycoon was burnt on Christmas day. On Newyear's day about five hundred houses of the better class, in the city of Yeddo,

were destroyed by fire. On the 18th a fire occurred at Gloucester, Mass., destroying seventy-five buildings. At the last accounts the fire was still raging with unabated violent.

The steamer Oriental was recently sunk in the Mississippi. Twenty-five lives were lost. The boat was laden with Government stores.

Proceedings of the Yankee Congress unimportant. Gold dull—closing at 156 %.

The Bingham School.

Teition to the end of the current term, \$150

Board per wonth (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets)

All in advance.

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